

government formed by the people of Michigan, republican? it was their duty to have admitted the state into the Union, and to have referred all incidental questions arising under the application, for adjudication before the judicial department of the government. The contrary course as pursued by them, evinces a determination, to usurp powers belonging to another tribunal, and breaks down the barrier established by the constitution between the judicial and legislative branches of the government. Was it not enough that congress should assume the power of legislating from us a part of our soil, without demanding from us the humiliation of adding our assent to the measure of our wrongs? The right of questioning their proceedings, is secured to us by the constitution, and yet we are required to bow in humble submission to a power we do not acknowledge, a wisdom we cannot fathom!

The resistance of the Revolution was not a resistance of sanguinary tyranny alone, but a contest for unalienable rights, trampled upon by a British parliament, claiming to legislate for the people in all cases whatsoever. It was a Revolution for principle; and when we recollect the succession of injuries which have been heaped upon the people of Michigan; when we review the respectful and pacific remonstrances with which we have alone so far opposed them; when we see that our complaints have not been heard, or if heard, have been answered with repeated and accumulated injury, it would seem to warn us that the liberties of no people are safe, unless the government is sometimes taught they possess the spirit of resistance.

But fellow-citizens, there are other considerations vitally connected with the prosperity of the state, and involved in the subject before you, which should not be overlooked. We should be careful how far we suffer ourselves to be swayed alone by feelings, which however just and natural, ought not to usurp the exclusive direction of our councils. The question now at issue between the federal government and the state of Michigan, is one involving the greatest considerations. It is acquiescence on the part of our people, or resolute and determined resistance. Are we not to hesitate before we make the latter choice? Is no sacrifice due to the character and welfare of the nation? Should we not count the cost of the contest we are to embark in, and should we not look to its consequences to ourselves and to others? Can we obtain from the fears of a future congress, what the justice of the last has denied us? Is there a hope of a remedy by which we can redress the injustice done us? But above all are we ready to sacrifice local feelings and prejudices, to the prosperity and tranquility of our country? If the array of force and terror which is held up before us, by others, cannot obtain from us obedience to the legislation of congress, will we not recognize in the controversy the image of the nation's honor, which forbids violence and resistance?

Fellow citizens, to maintain unimpaired the integrity of our Union, and to preserve unstained the institutions of our country, is one of the first duties of every citizen. Will we hazard these stakes now, or will we present to the world an example of compromise, dictated by a spirit of patriotic forbearance, even where injustice demands it. The federal government was the great work of a spirit of compromise, and it is only by the exercise of the same spirit by the state, that it is to be perpetuated. Without this it falls must inevitably come. The sacrifice we may make, will not perhaps arrest the approach of such an event, but we may derive consolation from the reflection that it is possible for procrastination.

I trust my fellow citizens will credit me when I declare that no one can feel more deeply than myself the humiliation of the sacrifice we are called upon to make. The preservation of the integrity of our territorial limits, has always been the highest object of my ambition. The boundaries claimed by us are our right, secured by an instrument as binding and sacred as the wisdom of man could frame it; and could we now calculate upon maintaining those boundaries with any hope of success, it would be our duty still to hazard the undertaking. In that hope I cannot be sanguine. I indulge the reflection that I have shown heretofore, that no personal interests could govern me in my official conduct when the rights of those with whom I am identified demanded their sacrifice; and when I am reminded of the favor with which sacrifice has been received by my fellow citizens, and how much I owe to it my present elevation, I should prove recreant to my own reputation, and an ingrate to the people, could I now advise an unnecessary abandonment of their cause. Were I to consult the first impulse prompted by the feelings which every citizen of Michigan must acknowledge, I might be led into a determination to resist the legislation of congress; but as a public officer called upon to discard excited feelings, and warned that the permanent interests of the state are not to be overlooked, I should violate my duty did I recommend to my fellow citizens to embark in a controversy, offering so little hope of gain, but the certainty of permanent loss and lasting injury to ourselves and the nation.

It must be a subject of congratulation, however, with the people of Michigan, so far as their reputation was involved in the controversy of the past year to know, that they were on the side of the constitution and the laws; and that the decision of congress sustains them in the course they then pursued, whilst it fixes the seal of condemnation upon the proceedings of Ohio.

The state of Ohio claimed the district of country in contestation with Michigan by virtue of constitutional right, and attempted by her own legislation to extend over it an unauthorized jurisdiction. The reports of both houses of congress upon the subject, declare the legal jurisdiction to have been vested in Michigan at the period to which reference is made, but recommend, that it should be surrendered to Ohio by special

legislation. It is under this legislation of congress, that Ohio now assumes her jurisdiction. Will it not afford a subject of singular inquiry to the people of the United States, that a sovereign and independent member of the confederacy, demanding a constitutional right, should forget the high stand she had assumed, and sue for, as a boon from congress, that which her public servants under the solemn oath of their offices, had previously declared to be secured by her constitution. Has she not abandoned, not from patriotic and elevated considerations of public good, but in the eager grasp of mercenary motives, the bold grounds upon which she based her claim and placed it before the nation? What a fall she has made from her high and palmy state! Where is the chivalry of "her million of freemen?"

In the progress of the investigation of this subject it may be well for us to consider, how far our situation may be analogous to that of the people of Missouri at the time they were admitted into the Union. Upon the formation of her constitution and state government, Missouri asserted and exercised all the reserved rights of an American state. The same rights are now guaranteed to Michigan; and if there heretofore existed doubts calculated to draw in question the independent character of her government, those doubts are removed by the legislation of congress, accepting and confirming her constitution. The condition annexed to the admission of Missouri, is also similar in character to that which is urged upon the people of Michigan. The people of Missouri in the mode prescribed by congress, gave their assent to the conditions of their admission, at the same time protesting against the constitutionality of the power exercised by the general government, and maintaining that their compliance with the letter of that act, did not, and could not impair their constitutional rights. It may be therefore worthy the inquiry, how far the qualified assent of the people of Michigan, to the letter of their conditional admission into the Union, would impair the force of their constitution, or preclude the right of a future prosecution of their claims.

Our duty then, fellow citizens, is to refer the subject to the only tribunal competent to determine it. That tribunal is the people. Their decision it is our duty to abide. That their rights have been violated cannot be doubted; and it is for them to decide what course shall now be pursued. So far as I may be called upon to bear a humble lot, in carrying into full effect their decision, I can only say, that I will pursue *right*, will, disregarding all other considerations. The highest obligations I acknowledge, are due to the people of Michigan, and whatever may be their action on this all-important question it shall receive my support. It is due however, to our own character, that if we refuse our assent to the proposition of congress, we should not surrender our jurisdiction over the territory in dispute. If we are unwilling to comply with the conditions of the government of the United States, it would become us to permit any jurisdiction, to be wrested from us by Ohio. Should we make the result a civil strife, let it be a contest for principle, and let every citizen be prepared to participate freely in its consequences.

I have thus, fellow citizens, availed myself of the opportunity offered, to lay before you such views as have occurred to me at the moment of presenting to you the leading object of your session. Subjects of minor importance requiring your attention will be communicated by special messages. As the final decision of the question of admission into the union, is to be given by a body elected for that purpose, it would perhaps have appeared indecorous if not presumptuous in me, to have suggested the adoption of any specific policy on the subject. I have therefore abstained from such a course. Relying upon the patriotism and intelligence of the people, I am content to submit the result to their action; and with an humble confidence in the supreme Ruler of the universe, I humbly implore him to guide us to those measures which will lead to our lasting prosperity and happiness, and promote the permanent welfare of the union.

STEVENS T. MASON.  
Detroit, July 11th, 1836.

**The Iron Mountain in Missouri.**—Mr. Featherstonhaugh, in his report to Congress, on the geology of Arkansas and Missouri, gives an interesting account of the iron mountain in Missouri, south of the lead mines, and how much I owe to it my present elevation, I should prove recreant to my own reputation, and an ingrate to the people, could I now advise an unnecessary abandonment of their cause. Were I to consult the first impulse prompted by the feelings which every citizen of Michigan must acknowledge, I might be led into a determination to resist the legislation of congress; but as a public officer called upon to discard excited feelings, and warned that the permanent interests of the state are not to be overlooked, I should violate my duty did I recommend to my fellow citizens to embark in a controversy, offering so little hope of gain, but the certainty of permanent loss and lasting injury to ourselves and the nation.

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From the Detroit Daily Free Press.  
Extract of a Letter to the Editors, dated  
WASHINGTON, June 23, 1836.

"The session of Congress is within ten days of its close, and many important bills remain to be considered, and passed or rejected."

Speaking of the bill for dividing the surplus money, (which bill has since passed, and become a law,) the writer says:

"The immediate effect of the measure will, I fear, be to reduce or prevent some highly important appropriations. The new harbor and light-house bills, and the road bill, in all of which valuable Michigan interests are involved, will probably be deferred or cut down. So far as unnecessary or extravagant appropriations for doubtful objects may be curtailed or prevented, so far will the result be beneficial. The object will be to let as much surplus as possible be accumulated in the Treasury by the first of January, in order that the division among the states may be of greater magnitude than if large appropriations were made."

The ultimate effect of the measure of dividing the surplus among the states will be, that it will be, that it will never be repaid, and that a law will, in a few years, be passed to annul the debt. The distribution may, therefore, be considered as a gift, to all intents and purposes. It is to take place but once; or, rather, the surplus on the first of January next, is the only surplus that is to be divided.

It is believed that the whole amount of the surplus at that time will be forty millions. If so, the share to Michigan will amount to upwards of four hundred thousand dollars, in consequence of the adoption of the principle of apportioning the money among the states according to the number of their senators, as well as their representatives in congress.

It will be important that your present legislation when they meet in extra session, should pass a law, to take effect in the *cent* of the people of Michigan deciding to come into the Union as a State on the boundary conditions proffered to them, providing for the acceptance of her share of the surplus revenue, and another law authorizing the state treasurer to receive the five per cent. proceeds of the sales of the public lands from the first of next month. The disposition of both funds may properly be left to the wisdom and decision of the next and subsequent legislatures. It is hoped that, whenever made, it will be made with a single eye to the welfare and advantage of the people, and with enlightened economy and prudence.

The bill establishing new post routes, which gives about fifty additional routes to Michigan, will become a law. The appropriation to continue the work on the ship canal at Monroe will also pass. If other appropriations for Michigan and other states should fail at this session, they may expect to succeed at the next."

Extract of a Letter to the Editors, dated  
WASHINGTON, June 24, 1836.

"The bill to establish new post routes in the United States, which passed the house of representatives some time ago, was amended and ordered to a third reading in the senate this day. The following are the additional routes established in Michigan:

- 1 From Marshall, by way of Lyon Lake and West Gerard, to Coldwater.
- 2 From Coldwater, in Branch county, to Michigan City, in the state of Indiana, via Centerville, Constantine, Nottville, Bristol, Elkhart, Mishawaka, South Bend and Laporte.
- 3 From Jacksonburg to White Pigeon, via Spring Arbor, Concord, Homer, Tekonsha, Goodwinville, Durham, Nottawa, and Centerville.
- 4 From Elkhart, in Indiana, to Cassopolis, via Adamsville, and Edwardsburgh.
- 5 From Niles to New Buffalo, via Hudson: 6 From Battle Creek to the county seat of Eaton county, via Verona and Bellevue.
- 7 From Detroit to Lapeer, via Rochester.
- 8 From Saline to Grass Lake, via Columbia Lake and Richfield.
- 9 From St. Clair to Grand Blanc, via Romeo, Bristol, Lapeer, Farmer's creek and Davison's Mills.
- 10 From Detroit to Fort Gratiot, on the U. S. road, via Mount Clemens.
- 11 From Pontiac to Ionia, via White Lake, to the county seat of Clinton.
- 12 From Toledo to Adrian, via Blissfield and Palmyra.
- 13 From Ypsilanti to Pontiac, via Plymouth.
- 14 From Adrian to Ionia, via Jonesville and Marshall.
- 15 From Manhattan to Adrian.
- 16 From Marshall to Coldwater, via Tekonsha.
- 17 From Detroit, in Wayne county, to Fort Gratiot, in St. Clair county, on the United States military road.
- 18 From Mount Clemens, in Macomb county, to Lapeer, in Lapeer county.
- 19 From Plymouth, in Wayne county, to Dexter, in Washtenaw county, through Salem, Northfield and Webster.
- 20 From Monroe, in Monroe county, to Tecumseh, in Lenawee county, on the Lapeer bay road.
- 21 From Toledo, in Monroe county, to Adrian, in Lenawee, through Whitford and Palmyra.
- 22 From Maumee, in Ohio, to Jonesville, in Hillsdale county, through Whitford, Canandaigua and Lenawee.
- 23 From Saline in Washtenaw county, to Palmyra, in Monroe county, through York.
- 24 From Detroit, in Wayne county, to Utica, in Macomb county, on the territorial road.
- 25 From Detroit, in Wayne county, to Kent, in Kent county, by Howell's.
- 26 From Clinton, in Lenawee county, to Kent, in Kent county, by Napoleon and Jacksonburg.
- 27 From Coldwater, in Branch county, to St. Joseph, in Berrien county, by Centerville and Cassopolis.
- 28 From Kalamazoo, in Kalamazoo county, to Kalamazoo, in Allegan county, by Allegan.
- 29 From Battle Creek, in Calhoun county, to Kent, in Kent county, by Galesburg.
- 30 From Ann Arbor, in Washtenaw county, to Pontiac, in Oakland county, by Whitmore's Lake, Green Oak, Lyon and Wall Lake.
- 31 From Battle Creek, in Calhoun county, to Schoolcraft, in Kalamazoo county, by Climax prairie.
- 32 From Bellevue, in Eaton county, to Middle village, in Barry county, by Hastings.
- 33 From Fort Defiance, in Ohio, to Adrian, in Lenawee county, by Canandaigua.
- 34 From Michigan city, in Indiana, to Grand Haven, in Ottawa county, by New Buffalo, St. Joseph, Kalamazoo, in Allegan county, to Saginaw, in Saginaw county.
- 35 From Ionia, in Ionia county, to Saginaw, in Saginaw county, by the mouth of Maple river.
- 36 From Schoolcraft to Galesburg, by Kalamazoo, in Kalamazoo county.

- 37 From Saginaw, by Mackinac, to the Sault Ste. Marie.
- 38 From Saginaw to the mouth of the river Saginaw.
- 39 From Kalamazoo, in Kalamazoo county, to the mouth of North Black river.
- 40 From Grand River Rapids to Grand Haven.
- 41 From Kalamazoo to the mouth of South Black river.
- 42 From Northfield, by Hamburg, to Howell.
- 43 From New Buffalo, Michigan, to Lapeer, Indiana.
- 44 From Adrian, by Hillsdale, to Coldwater.
- 45 From Marshall, via Johnson, Athens, and Durham, to White Pigeon.
- 46 From Kalamazoo to Kent.
- 47 From Ann Arbor to Ionia.

From the Cleveland Daily Herald, a Harrison paper:

#### MR. VAN BUREN'S VOTE.

Mr. Van Buren's vote on the bill to prohibit the transmission, by the mail, of incendiary publications has been the subject of much speculation. The vote on this bill, in the Senate it will be recollected, was equally divided, and was determined by the casting vote of the Vice President. Party politics, as we could see, had no influence whatever in a decision of the question. Senators voted, in this case at least, as their judgments dictated, without reference to the political principles of their cotemporaries, or of the party with which they stood connected. Hence the discrepancy in sentiment among members of the same political faith, as indicated by the ayes and noes which were ordered, and published some days since. By reference to these it will be seen that he was separated from many of his warmest political friends, and voted as we never knew him to have the independence to vote before, with many who scarcely entertain a sentiment in common with him upon the great political questions which have agitated the country. He voted in direct contradiction to Benton, Morris, Hubbard, Hendricks, Niles, Ruggles, Shepley and Wall of his own party; and with Goldsborough, Cuthbert, Calhoun, Preston, White and others of the party opposed to him. We cannot see, therefore, with what propriety individuals take exceptions to this vote upon political grounds, since it must be evident to any person of the least observation, that politics did not, in any manner, influence a decision of the question. We regret to perceive that even Whig Editors, in some instances have taken upon this ground. If Mr. Van Buren's vote is justly the subject of animadversion, it follows as a matter of course, that the vote of other Senators, who, politically, have ever been opposed to him, is equally so. There can be no invidious distinction here. Candor admits of none. If the party lines, in this case, had been properly drawn—if Senators of the same political faith had acted in harmony and concert, voting either for or against the measure, then the expression given might fairly have been received and taken as the sentiments of the party and used to the advantage or disadvantage of the same; but under existing circumstances, it cannot. True, independent of such considerations, abstractly considered, it can be used by individuals to the advantage or to the prejudice, perhaps, of the Vice President, or of any other senator, by his political principles what they may, who in this instance concurred with him in sentiment and voted for the bill. We are not, as every body knows, the apologists of Mr. Van Buren; for we have seen much in his public life that we have had, as we conceived, great reason to condemn; but if we have ever been disposed to give him credit for independence, honesty, and integrity it has been for his vote on this bill.

Those Editors, or a few of them, who have made this objection to the Vice President have not had the candor to furnish their readers with a copy of the bill itself that they might judge for themselves of its provisions; but have kept up an incessant clamor about an infringement of the "liberty of the press," "gag laws," &c. taking special care to conceal the important fact that the simple and only object of the bill, in question, was to provide against a most flagrant abuse and perversion of the original design and object of the Post Office Department in the transmission of incendiary publications by the mail in those states the laws of which prohibit their circulation. That our readers may be fully advised upon the subject, we subjoin the bill.

"A Bill prohibiting deputy postmasters from receiving or transmitting through the mail, to any state, territory, or district, certain papers therein mentioned, the circulation of which, by the laws of said state, territory, or district, may be prohibited, and for other purposes."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall not be lawful for any deputy postmaster in any state, territory, or district, in the United States, knowingly to deliver to any person whatever, any pamphlet, newspaper, handbill, or other printed paper or pictorial representation touching the subject of slavery, where, by the laws of the said state, territory, or district, their circulation is prohibited; and any deputy postmaster who shall be guilty thereof, shall be forthwith removed from office.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That nothing in the acts of Congress, to establish and regulate the Post Office Department shall be construed to protect any deputy postmaster, mail-carrier, or other officer, or agent of said department who shall knowingly circulate, in any state, territory, or district, as aforesaid, any such pamphlet, newspaper, handbill or other printed paper or pictorial representation, forbidden by the laws of such state, territory, or district.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the deputy postmasters of the offices where the pamphlets, newspapers, handbills, or other printed papers or pictorial representations aforesaid, may arrive for delivery, shall, under the instructions of the Postmaster General, from time to time give notice of the same, so that they may be withdrawn by the person who deposited them originally to be mailed, and if the same shall not be withdrawn in one month thereafter shall be burnt or otherwise destroyed.

It will be seen by the provisions of this bill that it does not propose to affect, in any way, shape or manner, the liberties, rights, or interests of the people of the north. The law is called for by those of the south—it is adopted, if adopted at all, for their exclusive benefit; and if there is any "infringement of the liberties of the press," or any system of "espionage established over the

Post Office Department," it is in those states and those only, where the people themselves have demanded such an "infringement" and "espionage;" or, in other words, in the letter of the law, in "those states," the laws of which prohibit the circulation of any newspaper, pamphlet, handbill or other printed paper or pictorial representation, touching the subject of slavery." The prohibition, then, of the transmission of incendiary publications in those states, the laws of which prohibit their circulation, is, it seems, the mighty assault which is meditated against the liberties of the country! It can be none other—for the law makes no restriction in reference to the circulation of any publication in any state where the laws of the same impose no restriction. What reason have we of the north, then, whose interests are in no way affected, to complain if the people of the south are satisfied? Are our liberties abridged? Would we not, upon the passage of this bill, be as fully in the enjoyment of all our rights and privileges as we ever have been? Most certainly we would.

We repeat then, if there is any act of Mr. Van Buren's public life that deserves commendation, instead of censure it is this.

## REPUBLICAN.

### CONSTANTINE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New-York.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

Land Office, Kalamazoo,  
15th July, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims of preemption, under the act of 19th June, 1834, that the Register and Receiver have set apart the 2d, 3d and 4th days of August next, to hear and determine all such cases as come within their jurisdiction. All persons having claims are requested to come in person to answer such interrogatories as may be put to them.

A. EDWARDS, Register,  
THOS. C. SHELTON, Receiver.

#### ADMISSION, OR NO ADMISSION!

"That's the question."

It is a matter of no ordinary importance, that has called the Legislature of Michigan to a special session, at this busy season of the year. The Governor's Message, commencing on the preceding page, gives a full and clear view of the whole subject requiring immediate legislation, and very properly avoids suggesting any specific policy in regard to the admission of the state into the Union; as that is to be decided by another body, to be chosen by the people specially for that purpose.

We know not how a more clear and impassioned recital of the wrongs imposed by the national government upon Michigan, could have been expressed, than is displayed in this able document. The Governor very properly observes, that "if the act of congress be passed in pursuance of the constitution of the United States, it is the supreme law of the land, and the judges of the courts of Michigan are bound to obey its provisions," "any thing in our state constitution to the contrary notwithstanding." I would ask then, if the sanction required by the people of Michigan to this legislation does not imply a doubt on the part of congress, as to the constitutionality of their own act?

Was it not enough (says the governor) that congress should assume the power of legislating from us a part of our soil, without demanding from us the humiliation, of adding our assent to the measure of our wrongs? The right of questioning their proceedings is secured to us by the constitution, and yet we are required to bow in humble submission to a power we do not acknowledge, a wisdom we cannot fathom!

Yet, all in the wrong as the whole proceeding appears to be—and congress having adopted the rule of expediency—we can see no other safe way, than for the people of Michigan to decide also upon the 'expediency' principle. By refusal we certainly can gain nothing, and the circumstances under which we shall come into the Union, may probably never be more favorable. The supplementary act for our admission, approved June 23d, gives the state about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, (being five per cent. of the net proceeds on the sales of public lands), for public roads and canals, as the legislature may direct—provided, we assent to the altered boundaries. The analogy of our situation to that of Missouri, on her admission, as referred to by the governor, is worthy the deliberate consideration of the people of Michigan.

"Ohio—in the settlement of the boundary question, has received all that she claimed; and Michigan, with her admission into the Union, has obtained more than she asked."

"This toast, by a gentleman from Lockport, was given at a jollification dinner, or 'celebration' of the settlement of the boundary question," at Toledo, on the 25th ult. Ohio has indeed got all she claimed, and is well satisfied; but who believes for a moment, that the mere admission of Michigan into the Union, *raised*, is more than she asked? A queer kind of "obtaining," truly, like advancing backward.

At the same dinner, Senator BEARDSLEY, from the state of New-York, gave:

"The Maumee and Wabash valleys—Unsurpassed in beauty and fertility of soil; an enlightened system of Internal Improvement will render them what nature indicates, the great thoroughfare to the southwest and west, second only in importance to the Erie Canal, the great prototype in the system."

In the course of his prefatory remarks of nearly a column, accompanying this toast, Mr. Beardsley made one observation, which we may look upon at least as the opinion of a grave senator:

"Ohio is to make the canal connecting with Lake Erie, through the Maumee valley, and it is perfectly right that she should have the whole jurisdiction of the country through which it is to pass and to terminate. Indeed, to require her to make a canal that shall terminate in a neighboring state, and thus give that neighbor the benefit of her improvement, would be unjust in the extreme." And again—"Although this adjustment may not be entirely satisfactory to Michigan, yet

I have no doubt that the prosperity of the western country will be greatly promoted by the decision of congress on this important question."

Thus we see how readily some of the great men of our country can drown justice and right in the whirlpool of expediency. But we still feel, as expressed by the governor, in the 7th paragraph of his message, in to-day's paper, and "as every citizen of Michigan must feel, that the decision of congress has been made in violation of every principle of justice; and that the result of their labors, is but the triumph of might over right, based upon considerations of temporary expediency."

But, what the learned senator from the "empire state" considers, would be 'expansive in the extreme,' would be to require Ohio to make a canal that shall terminate in a neighboring state and thus give that neighbor the benefit of her improvement? We wonder if Mr. Beardsley ever discovered any such extreme injustice in his own state, in the construction of the Hudson and Delaware canal, benefiting New-Jersey—the Champlain canal, benefiting Vermont—and the Oswego canal, which is but a connecting link between the Erie and Welland canals, benefiting his 'neighbor' Upper Canada and William IV!

Perhaps, however, his honor might have discovered himself but an invited guest, at a festive board where soft soaping would be well received, if well rubbed in.

"We have the proceedings of the Legislature to the 16th inst. There will probably be no bank charters granted during this session; leave having already been asked, and negatived, to introduce bills for incorporating banks at Centerville and St. Joseph. An objection was made against entering upon any legislation of a general character, at this extra session. Notices have been given, that on some future day leave would be asked to bring in a bill for a bank at Jacksonborough, one at Huron, one at Saginaw, one at New-Buffalo, and one at Constantine.

On the 15th inst., on motion of Mr. Hascall, the Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Ramsey in the chair, on the bill to enable the people of Michigan to elect delegates to a convention. The following are the chief provisions of the bill, as reported for the Detroit Daily Advertiser:

That the electors of the state choose delegates to a convention, who shall be elected in the respective senatorial districts as follows, to wit:—The first senatorial district is authorized to elect six delegates; the second district, six; the third district, seven; the fourth district six, and the fifth district, eight delegates.

The election for the said delegates shall be held on the day of next, in the several townships within the said senatorial districts, to be in every respect held and conducted in the same manner and under the same regulations, and the result certified, transmitted and declared, in the same manner and under the same regulations, as near as may be, as heretofore provided for the election of senators in said district.

After the committees of the whole were discharged from the further consideration of the subject, Mr. Ellis offered a substitute for the bill, the provisions of which were intended to submit the question to the people directly, whether they will or will not have a convention. The bill and substitute, on motion of Mr. Ramsey, were referred to the judiciary committee.

"The editor of the Black Rock Advocate has published a detailed account, under the head of 'FIRACY ON THE CANAL,' of an attempt of the captain and hands of the Clinton, belonging to the old line of packet-boats, one night not long since, to destroy the splendid new cedar boat Red Bird, of the opposition. Both boats left Buffalo the same evening, and after passing Black Rock two or three miles, the bow of the Clinton was drove into the side of the Red Bird, by design as appears, every window broken and the whole side of the boat dashed out and other depredations committed. Freeman, the Clinton's captain, it appears, re-shipped instantly, in another direction, was overhauled at Dunkirk and returned to Buffalo, by a peace officer, for examination.

A Lockport paper states, that the affray was renewed the next evening, by the Red Bird coming up to an old line boat, near Middleport, and breaking in her stern. It would seem that both lines are equally implicated—equally disgraced.

The Buffalo Commercial recommends to editors, to say, respecting the two packet-boat lines between Buffalo and Rochester, 'If they have forfeited the good opinion and patronage of the public, and the effectual remedy is to withhold from them any patronage, until they desist from disturbing the public peace, with their violent contentions.

"About fifteen hundred Sunday School children celebrated the 4th of July at Dunkirk. They had a gratuitous ride on Capt. Walker's steamboat Columbus, up Lake Erie a short distance and back; a pleasant and happy time—and went home enjoying many happy reflections.

About 400 scholars belonging to 4 free schools, also celebrated the day at Buffalo. After addresses from several gentlemen, in one of the churches, they had refreshments in a pleasant yard; and a pleasant, joyous day. The benevolent in Buffalo deserve much praise, for establishing and sustaining such schools; where indigent children are furnished freely with the means of intellectual and moral improvement.

We like such proceedings—this early imbuing a relish for the institutions of freedom and a respect for the founders of our liberties;—and we like the old direction—"Begin with the infant in the cradle—let the first word be *liberty* be Washington."

**Early Melons.**—The 15th of July seems to us quite early, for ripe melons. One of our good patrons, however, Mr. JOHN HARRISON, living on the prairie about a mile south, presented us, on that day, a ripe muskmelon, of good size, beautiful, rich and racy—very delicious. We wish Mr. Harrison much success in the cultural business, and tender him our hearty thanks for his kind favor.

In proof of the rare productiveness of the soil of Michigan, we have two other tokens for the observation of our brethren of the type of the east.

On the same day, we saw a radish measured, in Mr. Henderson's garden in this village, which was just fifteen inches in circumference, only six weeks, he says, from the seed; and corn, standing in Mr. Massey's garden, one stalk of which measured ten feet precisely. Mr. M. has corn suitable for boiling, some of which we partook of yesterday.